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ARTILLERY IS NOW ENGAGED IN A FURIOUS CAMPAIGN

Bulk of Allied Armies Remain Entrenched During the Duel With Big Guns

RHEIMS OBJECTIVE POINT OF GERMAN ACTION

A Heavy Hail Storm Has Added to the Hardships of the Entrenched Troops, Who are Without Tents—Germans Have Evacuated Chalons—British Merchant Cruiser Carmania Has Sunk German Auxiliary Cruiser—A British Cruiser Was Disabled at Zanzibar by a German Warship—Russians are Bombarding Austrian Fortress of Przemyel—Italy Has Now More Than Half a Million Men Under Arms—Japanese Armies are Moving on Kiao-Chow.

From the Battle Front, Sept. 20, via Paris, 9:30 p. m.—The bulk of the allied armies remained today in the trenches, waiting while their artillery exchanged a furious cannonade with the strongly placed German batteries. Some brilliant feats at arms were performed at various points on the lines, extending along the Oise, the Aisne and Woivre. The seasoned Algerian troops made a gallant capture of another German flag.

Courageous Fight in Mid-air.—Julius Verduin, the noted French aviator, was credited with a courageous fight in mid-air with a German aviator whom he brought to earth. The German was dangerously reconnoitering the allied position, when Verduin descended.

Moving swiftly upward until he was above the German, Verduin gave chase and as he skinned along fired at the air scout with his automatic gun. The German machine was disabled and the aviator killed, falling to the ground within 15 minutes from the time Verduin took the air. Once he had descended, Verduin accomplished a similar feat.

These incidents, however, are important only for their influence in encouraging the allied troops and do not reflect the progress of the battle, which has already lasted a week and promises to continue for many days longer.

Delay Strengthens Allies.—Military experts here are of the opinion that the longer the battle endures the better it will be for the allied armies, who are able to pass strong forces of fresh troops to places where they are needed along the front.

At the western end of the battle line, Rheims has been the object of the greatest attention from the Germans who time after time have unsuccessfully attempted to break through the allied lines after subjecting the town to an intense bombardment. The Germans' intention, it is understood, to capture Rheims, which is an important railroad junction, the possession of which would give them command of another road to the north. They have made an especial mark of the magnificent cathedral which has been in ruins since yesterday.

Allies in Strong Position.—The allies, meantime, have made for themselves a strong position on the right bank of the Aisne, where they occupy all the heights. The Germans have taken advantage of the sites of the forts which were intended for the defense of Rheims, but which were abandoned by the allies when the invaders made a rapid dash southward from Belgium.

A heavy hail storm with a cold wind, added today to the hardships of the entrenched troops, who are entirely without tents but it did not affect spirits, which are high. All the commissariat departments of the allies are working splendidly, the roads are well fed and clothed and are contented.

Germans Evacuate Chalons.—The German army when it evacuated Chalons left one of its chief surgeons and a corps of nurses in charge of a hospital filled with German and French wounded. The French medical officials found the hospital in the best of order and the French wounded so well treated that the German surgeon was left in charge.

FRENCH FORCES HAVE MADE A SLIGHT ADVANCE.—All efforts of Germans to smash the line have been repulsed.

Paris, Sept. 20, 3:26 p. m.—The French war office today issued the following communication: "On our left wing we have again made a slight advance along the right bank of the River Oise."

"A division of Algerians captured another flag."

"All the efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery, to smash our front between Craonne and Rheims have been repulsed."

"Near Rheims, the hill of Brimont, a portion of which we have occupied, has been retaken by the enemy. In return we have taken back the hill of the defenses of La Pompeille (about five miles east by southeast of Rheims)."

"The German army has been forced to a condition of such fury that without military reason they have fired at the cathedral of Rheims, which is in flames."

"In the center between Rheims and the forest of Argonne, the village of Souilly and have made thousands of prisoners."

Paragaphs
Steady Advance of Allies.
London, Sept. 20, 10:56 p. m.—The Exchange Telegraph's Paris correspondent in a despatch sent at 7:40 o'clock tonight, says: "The steady advance by the British and French on the left is highly important, as the German General von Kluck's flank is now exposed."

Germans Strengthen Forts.
London, Sept. 20, 7:10 p. m.—The Central News despatch from Petrograd says: "It is reported that a strong German army, consisting of three army corps, is at present completely equipped for the defense of that fortress, which it has been ordered by the German high command to hold until and last, in order to enable fresh German troops to concentrate against the Russian front in East Prussia."

GERMAN TROOPS IN ALSACE IN CONTACT WITH FRENCH.
Situation is Unchanged on the Other Battlefields.

Berlin, Sept. 20 (by way of Rotterdam, Sept. 19, 11:45 a. m.).—The following official statement was issued by the German headquarters staff late last night: "The situation in the western campaign is unchanged along the entire front. The Franco-British forces have been repulsed in the attacks upon the entrenched positions, the attacks upon which are slow in results."

"Preparations for an attack on the fortified positions of Verdun of Verduin have been completed."

"In Alsace the German troops are in contact along the border with the French troops."

The final results of the subscription for the Red Cross fund have been officially stated that so far as can be determined the amount has reached \$1,000,000,000. It is known, however, that these figures are not complete.

According to a letter from the front, the French aviator, Jules Verduin, was captured on Sept. 2. He approached too closely to the Germans, whom he mistook for British, and his machine was shot down by a German soldier who recognized Verduin, whom he had seen in exhibition flights in Germany. The aviator was killed, and his machine was destroyed. Verduin was a passenger on a ship which was carrying several important persons, and his capture was a severe blow to the French cause.

JAPANESE ARMIES ARE MOVING ON KIAO-CHOW.
Skirmishing Going on Thirteen Miles East of Tsao.

Tokyo, Sept. 20, 6:30 p. m.—Lieutenant General Kamio, commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, has moved on Kiao-Chow, the German leased possession in China, reports the Associated Press. The German detachment on September 18.

The official announcement of the skirmish was that the troops after landing at Laoshan, moved southward about ten miles and encountered the German detachment on September 18.

The Germans used machine guns, but at sunset, it is said, abandoned their position in disorder, leaving supplies, equipment and personal apparatus in the hands of the Japanese. Casualties in the fight had three casualties among their cavalry while it was reconnoitering.

RUSSIANS BOMBARDING FORTRESS OF PRZEMYSL.
Austrians in Galicia Repulsed With Heavy Losses.

Petrograd, Sept. 20.—The official statement from the Russian headquarters issued tonight says that the Russians are bombarding the fortress of Przemyel, which has been opened fire. The statement follows: "The Austrian troops which attempted to check our advance in front of Baranov (in Galicia) were repulsed with heavy losses."

"Siege artillery is now bombarding the fortress of Przemyel. Fighting is going on against the garrison of Przemyel, who have repulsed our attacks."

"The Austrians are crossing the forests are finding batteries abandoned by the Austrians."

AUSTRIAN LOSSES IN BATTLE OF GALICIA.
Petrograd Despatch Places It as High as 35 Per Cent.

London, Sept. 20.—"It is estimated that the Austrian losses in the great battle of Galicia are as high as thirty-five per cent," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Times. His despatch continues:

"There is no reliable data regarding the Russian losses but it is believed that they are not one tenth of those sustained by the Austrians. This disparity is due in great measure to the superiority of the Russian gunners. The Russian army is admirably trained in the different arts of controlling their fire and taking shelter."

SANK A GERMAN ARMED MERCHANT CRUISER.
British Auxiliary Cruiser Engaged Her Off the East Coast of South America.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 20.—The official press bulletin of the following announcement tonight: "The Carmania, armed as an auxiliary cruiser, was sunk by a British German merchant cruiser, the Cap Trafalgar, off the coast of South America."

"The Carmania was a German ship which was rescued by a collier. The Carmania had nine men killed and 25 wounded."

Red Cross Arrange for Exchange of Prisoners.
London, Sept. 20, 10:30 p. m.—A Russian despatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam says an agreement has been concluded between the Red Cross societies of Austria-Hungary, Russia and Serbia for the exchange of a list of prisoners.

Half a Million Italians Armed.
Rome, Sept. 20.—Italy already has over half a million men under arms, and it is expected that the number will be increased to one million by the end of the year.

72 Went Down With Schooner

ONLY THREE OF THOSE ON BOARD WERE SAVED

OFF THE OREGON COAST

The Disaster Was Due to the Shifting of a Deck Load of Lumber—Two Lifeboats Containing Women Capsized as Soon as Launched.

Astoria, Ore., Sept. 20.—Seventy-two persons perished Friday night when the steam schooner Francis H. Leggett sank off the Oregon coast. Only three of those on board were saved. The disaster was due to the shifting of a deck load of lumber.

A wireless message, apparently from a Japanese cruiser, gave the first news of the wreck. Later it was learned that the schooner was carrying a large quantity of lumber for the Associated Oil Ship.

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Condensed Telegrams

The bubonic plague has reappeared in Cuba at El Caney, near Santiago. Gold bars valued at \$750,000 were withdrawn from the Assay Office for shipment to Ottawa.

The Ohio Copper mine and mill in Utah have been closed and 250 men thrown out of work.

John W. O'Malley and James H. Glidden were elected members of the Boston Stock Exchange.

The home of J. P. Morgan on Madison Avenue, New York, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$25,000.

Mrs. Lottie Miller, a widow 40 years old, was found hanging dead to a bed post in her home at Crosswicks, N. J.

Four persons lost their lives when an explosion wrecked the plant of the Wright Chemical Works at Union, N. J.

Paul S. Sheldon, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, has purchased a seat on the Chicago Road of Trade.

A dozen persons had narrow escapes when fire partly destroyed the Lincoln House at Yonkers. The damage is \$10,000.

The steamer Neokes will sail from Baltimore carrying 7,000 tons of anthracite to San Francisco, via the Panama Canal.

Sir Ernest Shackleton and members of his trans-antarctic expedition left London in two sections for the South Pole region.

The battleship Illinois sailed from the Delaware Breakwater for New York where it will take the place of the cruiser Tennessee.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy called on American Ambassador Page in London. He expects to leave Tuesday for Vienna by way of Berlin.

Diamond and jewelry valued at \$60,000 were obtained by five masked robbers who entered the home of Mrs. Nellie Clark at Kankakee, Ill.

President Poincaré of France signed a decree promoting General de Castelnau to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

The German and Austro-Hungarian Relief Association in Chicago called \$50,000 to Berlin for distribution in caring for wounded soldiers.

President Wilson will leave Washington on Tuesday for Princeton, N. J. for the re-election of Representative Allen B. Wadsworth to Congress.

Government censorship over wireless messages is legal according to the opinion of Attorney-General Gregory, was announced by Secretary Daniels.

A general alarm has been sent out for the capture of a Chinese prisoner, who escaped from Sing Sing prison. He was convicted of grand larceny.

Daniel Tane, of Battle Creek, Mich., who is said to be 100 years old, came to the attention of the Canadian government for his age.

The locks in the Schuylkill River were thrown open in order to raise the water in the river sufficiently to allow Philadelphia factories to resume operations.

A report says that one of the most popular of the postcard photographs in London is that of President Wilson. The stationers can hardly supply the demand.

Herman Korsch, a sailor of the Mallory liner Lampson, was killed by falling through an open hatchway into the hold of the ship.

Although in existence only two weeks, the Federal marine war risk insurance bureau has received requests for \$30,000 insurance on American hulls and \$1,250,000 on cargoes.

E. E. Lewis and his son, George Lewis, president and cashier of the National Bank of Commerce at Coquiton, B. C., were arrested charged with the embezzlement of \$3,000.

At least 13 persons lost their lives when the Canadian Government steamer Montgomery collided with the coal ship Langan and sank off Beaulieu Banks, in the St. Lawrence River.

GREAT BATTLE DRAWING TO CLOSE

Exhaustion Has Caused a Temporary Cessation of Action On Battlefields in France

BEATING INVADERS BACK FOOT BY FOOT

Correspondent of London Times Gives a Description of Appalling Scenes He Witnessed—French Have Brought Up Their Heaviest Guns and are About to Open a Fresh Bombardment of German Lines—Praise for Courage and Cheerfulness of the British Troops.

London, Sept. 20, 3:45 p. m.—A correspondent of the Times sends the following despatch from behind the British lines, dated Sept. 19: "The great battle draws to a close. Exhaustion rather than shot and shell has wrought a terrible peace along the river banks. A peace, which my experience of the last few days leads me to believe may be the herald of victory. That, at least, is how I read the situation."

"I have seen our troops and the French go into battle these last days, not as worn and weary men but as conquerors. I have seen their return wounded from this valley of death with the conquering spirit fanned to fierce fury. Here is a typical description from the trenches of this great struggle:

Description of Struggle.—"We are slowly beating them back; we have to do it foot by foot, for they have huge guns and their shell fire is terrible. But we keep pegging away. How well we dig ourselves in, we British lads have learned that lesson, and then we go on fighting and fighting until the moment comes when we can make a small advance. We crawl up again and dig ourselves in, and so it goes. We are all right there."

An Appalling Scene.—"The scene on the river at night was magnificent and appalling beyond words. The whole valley was swept with a blaze of searchlights from darkness until dawn. Great beams of light shone up and down the sides and trenches, and revealing masked batteries on the heights and in the valleys."

"Here and there a lurid light revealed the bursting of a shell, or a wisp of fire a volley from some concealed position. The sound of the great guns, a fierce and thrilling accompaniment."

"The heroic engineers a veritable task of Herculean proportions."

Battled Day and Night.—"This was a battle to the last ounce of strength, in which man and horse fought to the death."

TIME FOR PEACE EFFORT HAS NOT ARRIVED.
President Wilson Has Learned That Triple Entente Is Not in That Mood.

Washington, Sept. 20.—President Wilson feels that the opportune moment for peace efforts has not arrived. He has stated today on the highest authority.

For the present it was said, unofficial and informal efforts to persuade the warring governments to accept peace in Europe have not been unavailing. The president has learned that the British government, particularly in no mood to talk peace, notwithstanding rumors and insinuations which have come from Berlin as to the alleged wishes of Germany for a discussion of terms.

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